

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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All contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly. All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and should be addressed to the Editor. Letters pertaining to business should be addressed to the New Mexican Printing Co., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Display—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

The mining outlook for New Mexico for the year 1898 is very bright indeed.

Some so-called Republican members of the Ohio legislature are playing the shell game on Senator Hanna.

With a united and loyal support of a good ticket, the Republicans of New Mexico will be successful during the coming fall campaign.

Several far seeing members of the Ohio legislature have evidently had the palms of their hands oiled by the McLean-Kurtz-Bushnell combination. Do you see?

RENEGADE Republicans and Democrats all over the country rejoice over the seeming defeat for reelection of Senator Hanna. But it's a long lane that has no turn, as they will find out in due course of time.

A few heads of territorial officials were to fall into the official waste basket by the side of Governor Otero's desk. It would be a good thing for a better and more economical administration of territorial affairs and of the court business of the territory.

THE NEW MEXICAN is for home rule first, last and all the time. Of course if home appointments cannot be had, then it is only good politics and the sensible thing to support the best men for appointments, federal or territorial, county or district.

The action of the territorial bureau of immigration in preparing 50,000 copies of a pamphlet descriptive of New Mexico, for free distribution at the Omaha Transmississippi exposition, meets with the approval of all public spirited and patriotic citizens of the territory.

The New Year's edition of the Albuquerque Morning Democrat was one of the best special editions that has ever been issued in the territory. It contained 20 pages, profusely illustrated, concerning the territory's resources and towns, and is valuable for reference to all who are interested in the sunny southwest.

The building of the El Paso & North-eastern railway into Lincoln county will prove a great boon for that section of the territory. Within the next 18 months there will be a town of 5,000 people in the coal fields of that county. Lincoln county people have waited a long time, but its good times are coming now and that at a rapid rate.

THE Cook county Democracy has nominated William Jennings Bryan for president on the Democratic ticket in 1900 and Mayor Carter Harrison for governor of Illinois. These early birds may catch the worm, called nomination, but when it comes to an election, they will find a state of affairs, that will make their hair stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

THE NEW MEXICAN is a territorial newspaper and is constantly at work to advance the best interests of every section of the territory. There is no sense in hiding one's light under a bushel basket and hence this announcement for the benefit of those citizens of New Mexico, who do not subscribe for this journal. If they would keep posted on territorial affairs, they must read this paper.

THE territorial board of equalization, the boards of county commissioners, the district attorneys and the collectors and assessors should carry out the provisions of the revenue laws of New Mexico strictly and impartially. Funds must be had for carrying on the territorial and county governments and for the payment of interest on the territorial debt and the only way this can be done is by a strict enforcement of the revenue laws.

THE assessor's returns do not give a correct idea as to the number of sheep in this territory. Men thoroughly posted claim that the number of sheep actually owned and grazed in this territory is nearer 4,000,000 than 3,000,000. New Mexico is forging ahead rapidly in the ownership of sheep and the end of the year 1898, it is estimated by competent persons, will see fully 4,000,000 of the fleecy wealth producers within the borders of the territory.

Excellent Advertising.
In another column the NEW MEXICAN reproduces a letter to the New York Sun, one of the most widely circulated and influential newspapers in this broad land, from the paper's correspondent in this city, treating of the sheep industry in New Mexico as portrayed in Governor Otero's annual report for 1897 to the secretary of the interior. The letter cannot be too often reproduced. That sort of advertising does New Mexico great good and is the best kind of advertising. In this connection it is well to say, that the demand for copies of the governor's report has been so great that the 1,000 copies printed by the government printing office have been distributed, and that Governor Otero, at considerable cost, has ordered another 1,000 copies to supply the demand. Should it not be possible to obtain payment for this additional 1,000 copies from the territory, the governor will pay for them out of his private funds. And right here also the NEW MEXICAN duffs its hat to the New York Sun with many thanks and hoping it will occur again, for the territory of New Mexico can stand all that sort of business with great appreciation and equanimity.

Tax Matters in Santa Fe County.

The board of county commissioners of this county has been very lenient in the matter of collection of the delinquent taxes and has gone very far toward abating and rebating taxes. Indeed it is questioned by many if the action of the board in granting a wholesale rebate of taxes to the amount of 25 per cent is lawful. Be that as it may. Let the past bury the past, but put a stop to the business of allowing taxpayers to run up delinquent taxes for years and then come in and settle at a discount of 25 per cent, and do this at once. A stop must be put to this practice else this county government will have to put up its shutters and go out of business.

The district attorney should be stopped from compromising suits for a less sum than a full amount of the tax levied with penalty and costs. As the tax system has been administered in this county for many years, a premium has been set on the non-payment of taxes. Of course under such circumstances and with the low assessment in vogue in this county the tax rate is high.

The county commissioners have shown a great deal of charity and leniency in this matter, but from now on a drastic compliance with the law should be exacted from every county official whose duty it is to assess or collect taxes and specially should a curb be placed upon the district attorney in compromising suits. If tax levies are legal and just, they should be collected from all taxpayers; if they are illegal or unjust, let the people know it and do not collect taxes from one class of taxpayers and let other classes do as they please and come in after taxes have become delinquent for years and settle at a large discount. This is certainly unfair and unjust to the taxpayers who pay regularly and as the law requires.

In a Lighter Vein.

Extract from a popular Novel.

"With a loose, swinging gate he came down the lane."—North Star.

At \$4 a Day.

"Will this be a long session?" asked the voter from the country.
"Can't say," replied the representative.
"Did you ever feel like leavin a table when a baked possum was on it?"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Very Worst.

"That man would cut off his nose to spite his face."
"He would do worse than that. He would actually puncture his tire to spite his bicycle."—New York Journal.

That Way All Around.

Jack—That Miss Beverly to whom I bowed just now is a regular Klondike.
Tom—That so? Rich?
Jack—Yes; also cold and distant.—Chicago News.

Wants Specifications.

"Well, you know, a woman's as old as she looks."
"In the morning or after she's ready to go down town?"—Detroit News.

Some Doubt About It.

He—I suppose if your father found me here he would kick me out of the door.
She—Oh, I don't know. Papa's punting is wretched.—Detroit Journal.

Safe Sympathy.

"I believe in sympathizing with the under dog in a fight."
"So do I. He can't jump up and bite you."—Chicago Record.

Its Blinding.

Cholly—I am—aw—handicapped, don't you know. My genius is bound.
Molly—Yes, in calf.—New York Sunday World.

Spanking.

Different kinds of punishment are good, or unruly children, but as a general thing spanking takes the palm.—Somerville Journal.

A Transformation.

Before her father made his pile and had a surplus in the bank her figure provoked a smile.
For she was simply "long and lank."
But now she's changed. Those days of yore have been forgotten by all.
She counts admirers by the score.
And is, you know, "divinely tall."
—James Barrett Kirk in Brooklyn Life.

Book of Forms.

Lawyers will find the Book of Forms for pleadings, adapted to the new code, one of the most convenient and useful works in their practice. The NEW MEXICAN has this work on sale at the publishers' price, \$5.

ABOUT DESERT SHEEP

Governor Otero's Estimate of Profits in Wool.

For the Right Man Who is Able to Get the Right Location Here is a Business That Seems Sure and Is Not So Very Slow.

(From the New York Sun, December 26, 1897.)

Santa Fe N. M., Dec. 21.—Among the features of Governor Miguel A. Otero's last annual report from this territory the one most likely to interest the farmers who read the Sun relates to sheep raising. For the governor, unlike his predecessors when writing reports, has gone into the details of this business, and figures out a profit in it that must open the eyes of the slower-going sheep men of Ohio and Vermont. He has, in short, to use an expression familiar to the newspaper men of the west, given the sheep business such a write-up as it has rarely had before.

According to the governor, after deducting from the 75,000,000 acres all the 3,000,000 under cultivation, the 8,000,000 of land grants, and the estimated millions of mountains not fit for grazing, the territory contains "not less than 55,000,000 acres peculiarly adapted to sheep pasturage." The governor adapted, in fact, that "it is estimated that two sheep can be supported on each acre of land; so the public lands of New Mexico can support 110,000,000, or enough to easily supply all the wool consumed in the United States, estimated at 650,000,000 pounds."

Instead of finding any such number as this in the territory, however, there are at most but 4,000,000, although "the present year has been the most favorable to the sheep industry ever known. The lamb crop was 98 per cent of the ewes," and 3,000,000 of the number are ewes, "which may be safely relied on to produce next year 2,000,000 lambs, or 66 2/3 per cent."

It appears that "the people of New Mexico are unsurpassed in the management of sheep herds," and that is to say that the sheep points out of the original Spanish-American stock, who for hundreds of years have had no other business than that of sheep raising. "The sheep are run in flocks of from 3,000 to 5,000." Each flock requires "three men, or two men and one boy, and two or three dogs, while an owner having a number of flocks needs an overseer to each group of three flocks."

The outfit for each flock includes a camp kit, a supply of provisions, and a donkey to carry all. This is because "the sheep are grazed from place to place within the range." "The dogs and men constantly range with the sheep the whole year."

On figuring it out it appears that "the cost of caring for a flock of 4,000 for a year is \$15 per month for each of the two men and \$10 for each of the two boys; their rations and that of the dogs, part of which is mutton from the flocks, cost \$12 per month each, or \$432; extra men to attend lambing one month, 150 shepherds at 3 cents a fleece, \$450; other incidental expenses \$218, or \$1,400 per flock of 4,000, or 35 cents per head."

The return from the flock is estimated at five pounds per head—20,000 pounds of wool, which, "at the present price, 14 cents," gives \$2,800 cash return from the flock, or a profit of \$1,400 clear money. Sheep "are now selling at from \$1.75 to \$2 a head," so an outside estimate of the capital invested in the sheep is \$8,000.

However, not all the profit in the sheep is found in the sales of wool, for the governor estimates that while the flock would lose through estray, killed by coyotes and other causes 250 head a year, the increased from lamb would be 2,000 or a net increase of 1,800 head. These would include both ewes and wethers, the wether being of small value, but the cash value of the lambs would exceed the profit on the sale of wool by several hundred dollars. On the whole, according to the governor's figures, an industrious farmer having the money to invest in such a flock of sheep and the knowledge needed to take care of them could get more money out of 4,000 sheep here in New Mexico than he could make on a down east farm worth three times the price of the flock.

While it is certain that Governor Otero took most of his figures from the actual experience of men in the sheep business, there are certain facts not mentioned by him which a down east farmer ought to consider before he comes to the desert to go into the sheep business.

In the first place, there is the amount of public land fit for sheep. There are, indeed, 55,000,000 acres of it, and it is public land, but the man who should undertake herding sheep on it at will, choosing his own locality, would find such trouble awaiting him as he had never experienced in the east, though he had had no end of lawsuits over line fences. A glance at the map accompanying the governor's report will prove very instructive on this subject of public land fit for sheep grazing. The water courses and even the springs to be found in the territory are to a very large extent marked thereon in red ink. The breadth of land without a red line on it looks small on the map, but in fact it is very wide. Take, as a sample, the space between Magdalena and the Mogollon range and the Datils and the Black range. Here lies the San Augustin plain, a region over which the writer traveled not long ago. It is a three days' drive from Magdalena, where there is a very good well, to running water in the Rio Grande, where the Mogollons. On this route there are four springs, according to the map—two in the Datils, the Horse spring and the Patterson's. There is another, however, that the map does not show—in all five springs along a route considerably more than 100 miles long. Taking the entire San Augustin plain, the springs are more than 25 miles apart on the average.

Now, if all the springs were open to public use the farmer from the east could pasture a whole lot of sheep on the San Augustin plain. Here they can feed back 12 or 15 miles from water, but as a matter of fact all the available springs are inclosed with barbed-wire fence and lie on private land long since patented, save only the Horse spring, and that, though not inclosed, is claimed. Even if the grass of this region would support two sheep per acre, the man from the east might see his animals perish of thirst if he ever got them to the pasture. Watering sheep is a regular business there. The spring owners will let a traveling drover once if his owner will give them their pick of one ewe from each 1,000 sheep watered.

Then as to the estimate of two sheep per acre, it is very likely true that the territory as a whole might on the average support that number; in a good season—a season when rain is abundant, as abundance is counted here—the San Augustin plain might support that number. Time was when the cattlemen of

this territory honestly believed the whole state would support a pair of horns per acre, but when the droughts came they found their error, for on the average 20 acres (in some seasons 40 acres) would not support a horned head. But that is not all. The springs of water are not only owned by private people; the streams are bounded on both sides by patented claims, and what is worse for the man from the east, practically all these people are in the sheep and cattle business for themselves.

And then there is the trouble ever present between the sheepmen and the cattlemen. The presence of sheep interferes with the cattle, as the business is ordinarily conducted, and a tender-foot sheepman would need all his fortitude and a plentiful supply of cartridges if cowboys took a notion to tell him to "git."

But this is not to discourage altogether an eastern man with a notion to try the sheep business from coming to New Mexico. If he will go at it in the right way he is as sure to succeed as he would be in any such business anywhere in the world. First of all he must get a water right, however. There are water rights unoccupied in the territory that can be had for the taking. They lie a long ways back from the railroad, but that is not a serious drawback for a sheep man. It merely adds to the cost of getting supplies, marketing the clip, and securing help in the busy seasons of lambing and shearing.

Having a sufficient supply of water, the matter of getting an independent property is only a question of time, really, though habits of economy and diligence are as much needed here as elsewhere. Every kind of proper crop will grow on irrigated land here, if the ranch is not too high above the sea, that will grow in the states, and it is possible to raise large quantities of feed for the sheep. The natives have always depended on the range for the support of their flocks, but a little more water will not only save the losses in the dry season; it will add largely to the profits in any season. Diseases, save for the imported scab, are unknown among the flock, and the scab can be easily eradicated by running the flocks through a swimming bath of kerosene oil. And as for the "dip," a strong infusion of tobacco, which the rancher can raise for himself, is the best known.

Indeed it is not absolutely necessary that an enterprising young man should have any great capital. As the governor points out, it is the habit of the sheep owners here to let their flocks on shares. Even a tenderfoot could get employed for a year or so, while he learned the business at \$10 a month and his board. Having learned it and accumulated a couple of dogs he would be ready to take a flock on shares, and from this as a start he should get a flock of his own that at the end of six or seven years from his arrival in the territory would make him independent if not rich.

Many tales have been written about the effect of the desert life on sheep herders, and there is some foundation for them, as the statistics of the insane asylum show. It depends on the habits and tastes of the man. One who finds the society of near neighbors necessary to his comfort would better stay away. Near neighbors in the desert mean families living 40 miles apart. Men and women ride 100 miles to attend a Christmas dance or a Fourth of July frolic and think nothing of it. It is a lone country for the young man of blubulous and convivial habits. For a man and his wife who were fully agreed on a business of this kind and who could enjoy the outdoor life in what is well called the sunshine land—especially for a couple who had the natural tastes and the culture that would enable them to appreciate the wonders and beauties of the desert—the region would prove simply fascinating. There is no other adjective to describe the attractions which some people find in the region that to ordinary people is intolerably dreary and repulsive. The reader will remember that Darwin, after his memorable journey around the world, wrote that he recalled the deserts of Patagonia with more longing than he did even the most gorgeous of the tropical islands of the sea. In the matter of climate New Mexico is infinitely superior to Patagonia, while its desert features are at least equal to those of that country.

For those who, like Darwin, can appreciate a region that is and must remain as God made it—for those, for instance, who can appreciate the works of either Darwin or Thoreau—the New Mexico desert offers an ideal home and the sheep business a vocation that will furnish, at a minimum expense of time, sufficient food, clothing and books for any need.

The germs of consumption are everywhere.

There is no way but to fight them.

If there is a history of weak lungs in the family, this fight must be constant and vigorous.

You must strike the disease, or it will strike you.

At the very first sign of failing health take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

It gives the body power to resist the germs of consumption.

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Part I. Ordinary Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 2. Attachments; Controversies; Garnishments; Habeas Corpus; Injunctions; Mandamus; Quo Warranto and Replevin. Part 3. Miscellaneous Proceedings; Arbitration; Assignments; Depositions; Naturalizations, etc., etc.
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SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1. A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1. R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. T. J. CURRAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocations fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2. I. O. O. F. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. TUESDAY, NEWBATH, N. G. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3. I. O. O. F. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. TUESDAY, NEWBATH, N. G. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.

MYRTLE LODGE No. 2. Daughters of Rebekah: Regular meeting every first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall; visiting brothers and sisters are always welcome. TUESDAY, NEWBATH, N. G. MISS KNAPP, Secretary.

AZTEAN LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. J. E. HARRIS, N. G. A. P. HOOKE, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2. K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights give a cordial welcome. WM. F. STROVER, E. C. LEE MUEHLER, K. of R. & S.

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A. B. BENEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims Collection and title searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

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GREAT Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos.
SOUTHWEST IN THE COUNTRY OF
EDDY AND CHAVES
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GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.
WATER makes the plant grow.
SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.
THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Peos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.
NO FARTHER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.
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